

Surgical Diagnosis. By Edward Martin. Published by Lea & Febiger.

A book on Surgical Diagnosis must owe its merit largely to its illustrations and the arrangement of material. This well-known surgeon and experienced teacher has given much attention to these two points. The illustrations are abundant; the greater part are original and present a varied range of material from the author's service. The work on fractures is comprehensively pictured by many tracings from radiographs, and the accompanying legends give the special features in the case history and a description of the lesion. Surface markings, that portion of anatomy which is so frequently neglected, receive due attention and careful directions are given for examining, from a surgical standpoint, the various portions of the body. There is a well written chapter on Laboratory Diagnosis by Warfield T. Longcope, and a special section on the Application of X-rays by H. K. Pancoast. The great abbreviation which has been necessary in order to embrace the subject-matter in this limited number of pages has led to a series of bald statements harnessed together with no attempt at literary style. As a consequence, though the book is made up of carefully collated facts, it is hard and uninteresting reading. This feature is almost unavoidable in a multum in parvo volume and does not detract from the book's value as a student's guide. R. R.

Diseases of the Ear. A Text-Book for Practitioners and Students of Medicine. By Edward Bradford Dench, Ph. B., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Ear in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, etc., etc. With Nineteen Plates and One Hundred and Fifty-eight Illustrations in the Text. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. D. Appleton & Company.

This text-book, now in its fourth edition and from a man holding such a prominent position in the realm of Otology as Dench, should be a model work and an example in American literature. Careful reading does not permit me to consider it as such. It is written to sell and certainly will sell, but should not go unchallenged. Many of the illustrations are mediocre, badly drawn and badly reproduced. Appleton should think more of the book-maker's art and less of commercialism. It is time for supposedly up-to-date text-books to contain original drawings and cuts, enough of reproductions that would grace an historical museum.

The text is very readable, Dench being a good teacher. According to the preface, the chapter on "Suppuration of the Labyrinth" has been entirely rewritten with the latest functional test included. Refer to the index and you will notice that the word nystagmus is absent, also Barany. In the entire chapter devoted to the Labyrinth, no reference is made to the nystagmus in labyrinthine involvement and none to the latest functional testing of the inner ear. To my mind, too much stress is laid upon the so-called labyrinthine nystagmus, still one expects at least a reference to same in a text-book devoted to Otology and published as late as 1909.

In criticizing this book, my remarks might be taken in a somewhat general way as referring to many of our American productions. The authors must work a bit harder, have more original drawings, copy less from other text-books and insist upon the publisher spending the necessary money to insure these points. W. S. F.

Ticks: A Monograph of the Ixodoidea, by George H. F. Nuttall, M. A., M. D., Ph. D., Sc. D., F. R. S., Fellow of Magdalene College, Quick Professor in the University of Cambridge, Cecil War-

burton, M. A., F. Z. S., F. L. S., Christ's College, Zoologist to the Royal Agricultural Society, W. F. Cooper, B. A., F. Z. S., F. L. S., and L. E. Robinson, A. R. C. Sc. (Lond.)

This work, which is appearing in fasciculi, will be of much importance to the student of tropical medicine, as the effects of the bites of ticks and the relation of these animals to the spread of disease are adequately discussed as well as the questions of general biology, structure and classification; and a list is given of all the literature on the subject. No existing work in any language attempts to deal comprehensively with the subject, so the voluminous literature is widely scattered and in several languages, much of it inaccessible to the ordinary student. Each fasciculus is to be complete in itself. The present review deals with fasciculus No. 1 which contains first the family characters, synonymy and literature of the Argasidae and the features which distinguish them from the other Ixodoidea. Next comes a discussion of the generic characters, synonymy, iconography and literature of all the described forms of the two Argasid genera *Argas* and *Ornithodoros* with keys for determining the various species. Finally is given in detail what is known of the general biology and medical significance of this family, including life histories, effects and treatment of bites, economic and pathologic importance, means of destroying them, etc. The work is illustrated with three plates and 114 figures in the text, most of them of a very high order of excellence. The complete synonymical, iconographical and bibliographical lists are invaluable, and the arrangement is such that any one with ordinary systematic training can identify from it any tick described in the work. The study of arthropod-carried diseases is only half done when we observe the process in the patient, and such works as the one under review which aid in determining and investigating the disseminators of the casual agents of the diseases are indispensable to the student of scientific medicine.

C. W.

Diagnostics of Internal Medicine. By G. R. Butler, M. D. Publisher, D. Appleton & Co.

Successive editions of a medical work seldom call for extended review unless very radical changes have been made in the subject-matter. It suffices ordinarily to note changes and to suggest future improvement.

The present volume is the third edition of this well-known work and the fact that the author finds it necessary to make a revision about every two years is some measure of the success of the book. The field covered is an extensive one, including physical diagnosis proper, clinical pathological methods, and diagnosis direct and differential of the various diseases that are included within the field of internal medicine. The first two are embraced in Part I of the work while the latter makes up Part II. The two parts are intended to be complementary. It is doubtful if Part II is a very useful feature of the book. A comprehensive and useful discussion of the diagnosis of medical diseases requires much more space than can be allotted to it in a work of this kind, and it would seem better to make it the subject-matter of a separate volume. For example, the Diagnosis of Diseases of the Tropics is covered in five pages with the result that scarcely more knowledge is imparted concerning these affections than can be obtained from any good medical dictionary.

We notice in the preface that the section on kryoscopy has been omitted from the present edition. A new section on Life Insurance Examination has been prepared, but in the judgment of the reviewer it were better omitted. It is practically a duplicate